

HOMEOWNERS TRAINING COURSE
AT
NEWARK REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY
MAINTENANCE TRAINING CENTER
4 Sheffield Drive
Newark, N.J. 07104
Saturday, November 12, 1977
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Instructor: John Borgas

PAINTING AND GLAZING

Session #1

Painting

1. Estimating material and equipment necessary to do work.
2. Preparing surfaces for application of paints.
3. Techniques in paint applications (proper brushes, rollers, etc.).
4. Explanation of different types of paints and their proper use.

BEFORE YOU PAINT INTERIOR

1. How To Select The Right Paint

Flat Paints

Use them when you want a flat, non-glare finish on living room, dining room, bedroom and hallway walls. Use on woodwork and trim, too, for a perfect match.

Semi-Gloss And High-Gloss Paints

Use for "hard-use" surfaces - kitchen walls and cabinets, baths, trim and doors - where extra durability, stain-removal and heavy-duty cleaning is especially desirable.

The finest interior finish provides the best of both types of paint. Leaves a smooth, matte finish; yet it's durable, stain-removable, colorfast and washable. For walls and trim in every room.

Ceiling Paints

Paint ceilings before walls, with Latex Ceiling Paint. Its super-flat, bright-white finish makes rooms appear lighter; minimizes painting lap marks and ceiling defects.

NOTE: Follow Label Instructions And Avoid These Common Causes of Painting Failures:

1. Not applying enough paint results in poor hiding and washability.
2. Unsealed surfaces "soak up" paint, resulting in poor hiding and washability.
3. Dirt and grease prevent the paint from bonding tightly to the wall.
4. Glossy surfaces cause new paint to peel.
5. Loose, flaky paint must be removed before applying fresh paint.
6. Poor painting tools spoil the performance of good paint; invest in the best applicator for best results.

Patching And Repairing

Fill in and smooth over all holes and cracks, then prime over all holes and then prime these areas before painting.

Unsealed Surfaces

Any bare, unsealed or previously unpainted surface should first be primed with the right primer or sealer.

BEFORE YOU PAINT
INTERIOR

2. How To Prepare The Surface

Latex Interior Primer

For interior drywall, plaster and previously painted surfaces. Any type finish coat may be applied over this primer. Fast-drying; easy clean-up.

Oil Base Interior Primer

For unpainted wood and metal. Any type finish coat may be applied over this primer.

Previously Painted Surfaces

The old painted surface must be clean. New paint won't adhere properly to greasy, dirty or even dusty surfaces. Wash with detergent and water and rinse thoroughly. Let dry.

If the surface to be painted is hard and glossy, after washing, remove the gloss with sandpaper. Then, remove all sanding dust.

3. How To Apply The Paint

Protect Your Furniture

Move all furniture and furnishings to the center of the room and cover with dropcloths.

Additional Tips

1. Remove wall switchplates and drop ceiling fixtures.
2. Cover non-removable items you don't want painted with masking tape.
3. Cover floors with dropcloths.

Don't Skimp On Paint

Apply paint generously, according to label instructions. Final strokes should be made in the smoother direction of the paint roller cover.

Work In A "W" Pattern

Keep roller or brush full and avoid excessive re-rolling or re-brushing. Apply paint in a "Figure W", to a 2 x 2-ft. square, then fill in horizontally and smooth out with vertical strokes.



BEFORE YOU PAINT
INTERIOR

Paint Ceilings First
(with ceiling paint)

Start at one end, where the wall meets the ceiling, and paint toward the other end of the ceiling. Use a roller with a 4-ft. extension handle and paint while standing on the floor. This gives a better view of the ceiling, for uniform application.

Paint the edges - around all corners, woodwork and baseboards with interior brush and or brush. Then, smooth out the edge of the border by brushing lightly toward the unpainted area. Next, roll paint in a "W" pattern, as suggested above.

4. Use These Painting Supplies And Tools

Detergent

To remove wax, grease and soil from surfaces to be painted.

Dropcloths

Strong, polyethylene utility covers are lightweight and reusable.

Spackling

Use for most repairs of cracks, holes and blemishes in plaster, wood and drywall.

Putty Knife

The best tool for applying and smoothing spackling.

Masking Tape

For neat, professional-looking painting results.

Paint Rollers

The easiest way to apply paint over large, flat areas. Available in complete roller-cover-tray sets or separately.

Brushes

For corners, trim and similar areas, dual - purpose brushes can be used with either latex or oil base interior paints.

Paint Pads

For fast, accurate painting along trim and on medium size surface

BEFORE YOU PAINT
INTERIOR

4. Use These Painting Supplies And Tools

Mini-Paint Pads

Try one for medium-to-small areas, woodwork, door frames. Make window sash painting easier and faster.



refers to Brush Style



A



B



G



D



J



C



H

PAINTING BRUSHES



Handles
3582-3585
Beavertail
3516-3519
Long Pylon



Handles
3472-3477
Beavertail
3516-3517
Long Pylon



Handles
3482-3485
Beavertail



E

PAINTING

Many homeowners feel that the only precaution required for a good paint job is to buy a top quality paint, then smear it on liberally with a brush or roller. Actually, a good quality paint is only one of several important ingredients needed for every good paint job. For long-lasting results and a professional-looking finish, there are many other factors that must be taken into consideration. For example, selecting the right kind of paint is just as important as selecting the best quality. Brushes and rollers both come in many different sizes and styles, and choosing the right one will not only make the work go faster, but will give a better-looking finish when the job is done.

There are also precautions that must be observed in preparing the surface in each case, as well as application techniques that should be mastered for each paint. These questions, as well as many other problems of painting and finishing, will be thoroughly discussed in this section. Charts contained in the articles on Exterior and Interior Painting will guide you in selecting the right type of paint to be used on each surface, and specific painting or finishing problems will be discussed under the appropriate headings throughout this section.

All too often, people who actually enjoy painting are reluctant to get started because they dread the job of cleaning up afterward. In most cases this is due either to poor planning (not having all the necessary tools and materials on hand) or to a lack of knowledge about the many time-and-work-saving materials that are available.

Since most paint jobs are planned for weekends, when stores are closed, the home decorator should make certain that he has all supplies on hand before starting. Besides the necessary paints, brushes, rollers and solvents, he may need sandpaper, putty, patching compound, scrapers, mixing buckets, sticks, masking tape and ladders.

In making up a list, the paint dealer can prove helpful by suggesting other supplies or equipment that may be needed.

One annoying problem that can easily be eliminated is the need for wiping up spatters or smears which accidentally splash onto furniture or floors. Professional painters always cover everything with large canvas drop cloths or tarpaulins, and do-it-yourselfers should follow this same practice. Though canvas cloths may be too expensive for occasional use, homeowners can purchase inexpensive drop cloths of plastic or specially treated paper. These are available in most paint and hardware stores for as little as a dollar or less.

Measuring 9 x 12 feet, these plastic or paper cloths are large enough to cover floors, furniture or shrubbery. They eliminate the need for removing the larger pieces of furniture when painting an entire room since the pieces can be shoved into the center of the room and covered. In most cases the ceiling can be painted by reaching in from the sides, though in others it may be advisable to use two ladders and a heavy plank to bridge the pile of furniture in the center. When these lightweight plastic or paper drop cloths are used outdoors, rocks or other weights can be used to hold down the corners.

Because every paint job involves a certain amount of mixing and pouring (the only sure way to make certain that the paint is properly mixed), extra mixing pails or buckets will usually be required. To eliminate the need for cleaning and storing these afterward, inexpensive cardboard pails are available. Made in three sizes - from 1 1/2 to 5 quarts these cardboard buckets cost only a few cents apiece, so they can simply be thrown away when the job is done. They are not only handy for mixing, they can be used for washing brushes or rollers when the day's work is done.

If the bottom of a roller tray is covered with a layer of brown wrapping paper before the paint is poured in, there will be no need for washing it later on. When this "liner" is peeled out afterward, all the paint will peel out with it, leaving only a slight oily film which can easily be wiped off with a dry rag. This trick also eliminates the need for a lot of washing and cleaning when switching from one color to another in the same tray.

To keep the unskilled home painter from smearing paint onto the glass or other nearby surfaces when painting windows, doors and woodwork, inexpensive metal or plastic shields can be used. Consisting of a sheet of metal or plastic, these guards can be moved along with the brush while the edge is being painted. Smears will then fall on the shield rather than the glass or other surface being protected, to protect wide surfaces while spraying or brushing, rolls of masking paper up to 9 inches in width can be purchased. Now available with adhesive strips along one edge (like masking tape), these rolls of masking paper enable the handy-man to protect wide sections with a single strip without a great deal of intricate fitting and cutting.

Since even the most careful painter is bound to get some smears onto his hands or face, a cream-type waterless hand cleaner should be kept on hand to simplify the problem of cleaning your skin without using irritating solvents. These waterless cleaners remove even dried spots without difficulty and are widely used by professional painters instead of turpentine or similar solvents. All the user need do is massage vigorously over the skin, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth. Protective creams which are smeared on beforehand can also be used. These dry into the skin with a clean dry cloth without leaving any visible film, yet they permit washing off all paint smears with soap and water then the job is done.

P A I N T I N G

Interior Painting, Ceilings, Walls and Woodwork

Before starting to paint one or more rooms in your house, make certain that you have all the necessary materials on hand, particularly if the job is to be done on a weekend, when stores will normally be closed. Besides the paint itself, you will need brushes, rollers patching compound, sandpaper, putty knives and drop cloths. To stir the paint properly, you will need one or more mixing pails (cardboard or metal), as well as a few mixing sticks. Turpentine or other solvents will also be required, unless a water-thinned, latex paint is being used.

To prepare the room for painting, all chairs, lamps, vases and other small items should be removed. Large pieces which are too bulky to be moved should be pushed into the center of the room and then covered with large plastic, paper or canvas drop cloths. Inexpensive covers of this kind are available in almost all paint stores.

Since paint will stick properly only on a clean surface, walls, ceilings and woodwork should be cleaned wherever necessary. In most cases dusting or vacuuming is all that will be required. However, badly soiled or greasy areas on kitchen walls and ceilings will have to be scrubbed with detergent before paint can be applied safely. Glossy areas should be dulled down by sanding or by wiping with a liquid surface preparer which is sold for just this purpose.

Cracks and holes in walls and ceilings should be filled next. For small openings a prepared spackling compound is used, while for large openings patching plaster may be required.

Cracks should be cut open with a pointed tool (a beer can opener works well) to insure a good bond when the patching material is applied.

After patches are dry and hard, they should be sanded smooth with a medium-grit paper, then dusted thoroughly. Depending on the brand and type of paint used, "touching up" these patches may or may not be necessary. If in doubt, it is best to apply a thin coat of the paint over the patched area, then allow this to dry before painting the entire wall or ceiling. With modern flat wall paints - particularly true if a two-coat job is contemplated.

Since a roller can be used with practically any type of paint and is so much faster and easier than a brush on large areas, most home painters will prefer to use a roller instead of a brush on walls and ceilings. A room should always be painted by doing the ceilings first, the walls second and the woodwork, such as doors and windows, last.

To reach into corners where walls and ceilings meet and to coat areas adjacent to trim or eadings, a brush will be needed. Generally speaking, it is best to paint these corners with the brush first, then follow up with the roller. When two people are working together, the work will usually go smoothly if one person uses a brush to paint around edges and in corners while the other follows behind with the roller.

When using a roller, the home painter should work with a slow, steady stroke with the cover uniformly loaded with paint at all times. On walls, the first stroke should always be in an upward direction. On ceilings, the first stroke should be away from the user, rather than toward him.

To avoid splattering and a streaky, uneven finish, only a moderate amount of pressure should be applied and the roller should never be moved with rapid strokes which make it spin unnecessarily. To minimize the possibility of lap marks that may not show till after the paint is dry, a wall or ceiling should always be completed from end to end before stopping.

When painting ceilings, it is generally best to start in one corner and then work across the shortest dimension in 3-or-4-foot- wide strips. When painting walls, start in one corner near the top. Paint from top to bottom, a strip at a time, without giving the edge of each succeeding section a chance to dry completely. If necessary to stop before a complete wall is finished, try to end up near a door frame or other natural break in the surface.

Though rollers can sometimes be used on large flush doors, a brush is usually required for windows and other trim. To keep paint smears off the glass when painting windows, masking tape can be used. If preferred, dried paint spatters can be scraped off later with a single-edged razor blade. The movable window sash should be painted first, then the window frames are painted next, after which the edges of the door itself are painted. If the door is paneled, the panels and moldings should be completed before the face of the door is coated. On paneled doors of this kind, a constant check must be made as work progresses to watch for "runs" or drips which may occur in the lower corners of each panel.

The baseboards around the bottom of the room are usually painted last. To protect carpeting or floors, a piece of stiff cardboard or sheet metal can be held against the bottom and moved along as painting progresses. This protective shield should be held flat against the floor with one edge pressing tight against the bottom of the baseboard. This not only protects the floor, but also keeps the brush from picking up dirt.

In most rooms a flat paint will be used on both walls and ceilings. Contrary to popular opinion, there is no important difference between a ceiling paint and a wall paint, except that a flat schedule 40 ceiling usually has more hiding power (for one-coat coverage). It is also less washable, since this is seldom required on ceilings.

Flat paints are made either with an alkyd base that thins with turpentine or with a latex base that thins with water. The latex type may have either a vinyl or an acrylic base, or it may consist of a combination of both.

As a rule, alkyd flats give more hiding with one coat than comparable latex flats, but they require that brushes and other tools be washed with turpentine or a similar solvent. Though many brands have a typical solvent odor which irritates some people, special odorless varieties are also available. However, to keep these odorless, there are special thinners that must be used instead of turpentine.

Since latex flats thin with water, they also permit the homeowner to wash out his brush or roller with water, but simplifying cleanup. They also spread easier - especially on porous surfaces - and seldom require a primer of any kind. In addition, there is never a painty odor, as they dry quickly so that a second coat can often be applied on the same day.

Semigloss and high-gloss enamels are usually used on doors, windows and other woodwork. Though flat paint also can be used on these surfaces, the glossier finishes are tougher and will make it easier to wash off finger marks or stains. Because of the increased washability afforded by these finishes, semigloss enamels are also frequently used on walls and ceilings in kitchens, bathrooms and laundry rooms.

They vary in luster from a dull, satin finish (often referred to as an eggshell finish) to a high gloss. As a rule, the glossier finishes will withstand the most scrubbing and hard wear.

Until recently, all enamels were solvent-thinned. However, several companies now produce latex-type (water-thinned) enamels in a semigloss finish. Though these new latex enamels are tougher than the flat paints, they do not give quite as smooth a finish as the regular enamels and they require more care if uniform coverage is to be assured.

When a clear finish is desired for use on natural wood cabinets or woodwork, an interior varnish is usually used. These do not necessarily have to give a high-gloss finish. Most large manufacturers produce semigloss or satin-finish varnishes, as well as the more common high-gloss varieties. Though these are not quite as tough as the glossy varnishes, they will give excellent service on most interior applications.

In addition to the paints listed in the chart, there are a number of special primers or undercoats which may be required on some surfaces. When a dark-colored flat will be used on walls or ceilings, many manufacturers recommend that a primer and sealer be applied first. When a radical change of color makes it obvious that two coats of paint will be required on walls or ceilings, a primer and sealer should also be used for the first coat, particularly if the finish coat will be an alkyd flat. Latex flats usually serve as their own primer so that two coats of the same paint can be applied.

When a base coat or primer is required under an enamel finish, an undercoat or underbody is usually used. This may also be advisable when the old finish is badly worn, when painting over a high-gloss finish or when an extreme change of color indicates ahead of time that two coats of paint will be required. An undercoat or primer will also be required when painting over previously unpainted surfaces of any kind.

Regardless of the type of paint being used, the homeowner should read the label carefully before starting. Follow all recommendations as to mixing, thinning and application. Since no paint can adhere properly over a dirty or greasy surface, such areas should be scrubbed down thoroughly before the first coat of paint is applied. Peeling or flaking paint should always be scraped away till only a sound surface remains, and rough spots should be sanded smooth or patched if a professional-looking finish is to be achieved.

BEFORE YOU PAINT
EXTERIOR

1. Correct Existing Problems

A. Peeling to bare wood

Peeling (also blistering and flaking) of the paint layers down to the bare wood siding is caused by excessive moisture.

Exterior Moisture

In the form of rain or snow, generally causes localized peeling at the butt ends of siding, window and door frames, and fascia boards, and at the bottom boards of the house. Caulk cracks in the siding, in open construction joints, and around window and door frames. Make sure the bottom siding boards are at least six inches off the ground.



Locate and repair any roof leaks that may be allowing moisture to seep behind the siding.

Interior Moisture

In the form of excessive humidity, can cause localized peeling below windows or on the outside walls of a kitchen, bathroom or laundry area, or general peeling to bare wood over an entire wall. This interior moisture travel through the walls and accumulates in the siding, eventually causing paint to peel.

If your house has this problem, installation of exhaust fans in the kitchen, bathroom and laundry area will help reduce interior moisture levels. Installation of round, louvered vents in the siding beneath windows will help eliminate the localized peeling condition.



Plywood, Hardboard, and Southern Yellow Pine

These are common construction materials that can present special problems. Peeling plywood or Southern Yellow Pine should be scraped to remove loose paint, sanded smooth, then primed with either Oil or Latex House Paint Primer. Plywood and Southern Yellow Pine are potential continual problems, until all the old subcoats have peeled off over a period of time or have been removed and replaced completely with primer and topcoat.

BEFORE YOU PAINT

EXTERIOR

1. Correct Existing Problems

Special attention should be paid to the bottom edge of factory-finished hardboard siding. In many cases, this edge is not properly coated by the manufacturer, thus allowing exterior moisture to enter. Eventually, the bottom one or two inches of each siding board may swell and decompose. Siding in this condition should be sanded smooth and well-primed with Stucco and Masonry Primer before topcoating.

B. Peeling to a previous coat of paint (Intercoat Peeling)

Intercoat Peeling

Occurs most often in overhangs or other protected areas where chalk, dirt and chemical deposits are not washed away by rain

Painting over hard, glossy surfaces is another major cause of this problem. Each of these conditions has the effect of not giving the new paint enough "tooth" to permit good adhesion. To correct these conditions, scrape and sand away all loose paint (sanding also dulls glossy finishes). Then, wash the surface thoroughly before topcoating.

C. Mildew

Mildew

Mildew is an airborne fungus which can settle and grow wherever food and moisture for it to feed on are present. Dirt on the surface of the paint and wood siding can be sources of food. Mildew cannot be rinsed away like dirt so identification is vital.

To Identify It: Apply a few drops of household bleach to a discolored area. Do not scrub the surface. If mildew is present, the spot will bleach out in a few minutes, but ordinary dirt will remain unaffected. You then must remove the mildew.

To Remove It: Never paint over mildew, since it quickly will grow through the new paint film. Remove mildew before painting, using

Mildew Wash
1/2 Cup of Heavy-Duty Cleaner
10 Quarts Water



NOTE: Never combine or use ammonia-type cleaners with Mildew Wash or chlorine bleach.

Carefully follow the instructions and cautions on mildew wash or any similar product. Wear protective clothing such as rubber gloves, goggles and long sleeves, when using these products.

No paint is "mildew-proof". However paints and primers (when indicated on the label) contain mildewicide to help prevent mildew on the new paint film. In severely mildewed areas, priming the surface before painting or using two coats of top coat is recommended for additional protection. Even so, mildew can reappear under certain conditions.

If, after following the instructions above, mildew does reappear on your house and the paint is in otherwise good condition, periodic washing of the surface with the prescribed solution will help restore its clean-looking appearance.

D. Staining

Staining often cannot be eliminated simply by painting over it. The following types of staining require special corrective measures.



Sulfide Fume/Marsh Gas Staining

Results in black or brown spots, especially on eaves or overhangs. It is caused by industrial sulfide fumes or marsh gas that can combine with chemicals in some paints.

Laytex Acrylic itself will not stain from sulfide gas. But if there is an old, oil base, lead-containing paint on the house and certain atmospheric conditions exist, staining can occur and penetrate any subsequent latex coat.

This situation can be prevented by sealing-in the old paint with a coat of Oil House Paint Primer (which will not sulfide-stain). Then, topcoat with either Oil Base or Latex Paint.

Tannin/Natural Wood Staining

Exhibits yellow or brown stains soon after painting new or bare wood with a latex paint. Cedar and redwood or knotty areas of other woods are prone to reveal tannin stains.

BEFORE YOU PAINT
EXTERIOR

Tannin/Natural Wood Staining

A coat of Oil House Paint Primer, or one to two coats of Latex House Paint Primer are required to seal the tannins in the wood before using a latex topcoat.

Nail Head Rusting

From uncoated, steel, siding nails results in rust rundown or spotting. The nail heads must be sealed against moisture.

Sand away the rust-stained paint, countersink the nail heads 1/8 - inch below the surface of the siding, and prime with Anti-Rust Primer. Then, fill the countersunk holes with Latex Caulk and apply the topcoat.

2. Prepare The Surface

A. Previously painted surfaces

Scrape away any loose or peeling paint, feather-sand edges, and scribe-prime bare areas. Before painting, always wash the surface (especially eaves and overhang areas) to remove dirt and excess chalk.



If mildew is present, use the special washing solution described earlier. Glossy surfaces should be sanded lightly before painting, for good adhesion.

B. Bare or unpainted surfaces

Prime cedar, redwood or other dark staining wood with Oil House Paint Primer. Latex House Paint Primer can be used on other types of wood surfaces.

Bare stucco and masonry, and previously unpainted factory-finished hardwood siding, should be primed with stucco and masonry primer.

Bare aluminum or galvanized metal should be primed with Gutter Grip. Rusting metal should be wire brushed and primed with Anti-Rust Primer.



3. Apply the Paint Correctly

A. One-coat coverage

One coat paints can save you time and effort, especially when changing colors. One-coat coverage depends greatly on application technique, however. Even the best-covering paint can be over-spread until it doesn't hide well.

Prepare the Surface Properly

Because an improperly prepared surface can cause coverage problems. Follow surface preparation instructions in this pamphlet and on the paint label.

Use the Correct Applicator

Because a dirty or poor quality applicator can make one-coat coverage impossible. Therefore, the best applicator tools are highly recommended. The following types of applicators should be used for exterior painting.

Brushes

Use oil or synthetic brushes for latex paints and natural bristle brushes for oil paint.

Brush Pads

These are excellent for one-coat coverage, as well as for fast application.

Rollers

These are acceptable, but care should be taken not to spread too thin a coat.

Use Good Application Technique

Don't skimp on paint. Apply a full and generous coat of paint to the surface, without spreading it too thinly. Try to use approximately one quart of paint for every 100 square feet of surface (or 10 lineal feet of 10-foot high wall).



BEFORE YOU PAINT
EXTERIOR

B. General application tips

Do not "scrub" the paint onto the surface. Latex paints, especially, should be "flowed" onto the surface and brushed back through only once or twice for smoothing. For example, a full 4-inch brush should not be brushed out more than 13 inches on 8-inch siding.

Apply paint in horizontal sections, not more than three feet in width.

Starting at the top, work across the wall, being careful to apply the paint by brushing into the wet paint from the unpainted area.

Final strokes always should end in the direction of the previously-painted siding.

On warm summer days, follow the shade; do not paint in direction of sunlight. On cool spring or autumn days (or when the temperature is below 70°F), paint with the sun, to speed-up drying of the paint. Move from north to east to south and west.

On cool days, also avoid painting late in the day (after 3 P.M.). Otherwise, dew may form and damage the fresh, uncured paint film.



6. Preventive Maintenance

A. Annual check ups

Periodic examination of the exterior of your home (at least once a year) can prevent many problems. Inspect your house for construction defects, a leaky roof or plugged gutters, and correct them, as outlined earlier in this pamphlet.

If your house has had a previous exterior paint-peeling problem, remember that one repainting probably will not stop it completely. Each spring, inspect your house for any freshly-peeled areas.

scrape, sand, spot-prime and spot-paint the next time you are ready to paint the entire house. The peeling problem should be fairly well controlled.

BEFORE YOU PAINT
EXTERIOR

B. Washing may be all that's needed

Quite often, ordinary dirt is mistaken for something worse. In such cases, a new paint job may be unnecessary. A quick washing with non-phosphate detergent and water, and a hosing-down, may be all that's needed to get your house looking bright and fresh again.

Similarly, a washing with Mildew Wash solution can remove mildew without the need for repainting. In fact, if the old paint is not worn thin, too frequent painting should be avoided. It could result in unsightly, excessive paint build-up.

5. Buy The Right Product

Using top-quality paint makes good sense in the long run. Compared to most "bargain" paint, it goes on thicker, covers better and lasts longer. Quality caulks won't crack or embrittle; won't discolor, as might low-cost oil or butyl types.

Primers

Use quick-drying Latex House Paint Primer for fast spot-priming or for priming non-staining wood. Use Oil House Paint Primer where staining, mildew or previous severe peeling problems exist.

Oil Base House Paint

Use Oil House and Trim Paint for a hard, glossy, enamel-like appearance.

Latex House Paint

Latex House Paints apply easily and offer outstanding durability. Available in flat, low gloss or glossy finished, they can be applied over any properly prepared, previously painted (latex or oil) or primed surfaces.

Applicators

A top-quality brush, brush pad or roller will help assure easy application with maximum coverage.



BEFORE YOU PAINT
EXTERIOR

6. Buy Enough Paint

To determine the square feet of surface area to be painted; multiply the average height of your house, plus the width of the eave or overhang, times the distance around the house.

To determine the number of gallons of paint you will need: divide the square feet of surface area by the expected spreading rate of the paint on the type surface you will be painting (see paint can label).

Depending upon the porosity; the rougher or more porous the surface, the lower the spreading rate.

Remember: It is always better to buy more paint than you need than to try making too-little paint spread too far.

Caulking

AN EASY AND INEXPENSIVE WAY TO SAVE FUEL

With today's high fuel costs, everyone wants her home as free from heating and cooling loss as possible. Caulking the outside of the house is an easy and inexpensive way to seal joints and cracks that allow air to leak and to keep out rain and insects as well. Exterior caulking is needed wherever two different materials or two separate parts of the house come together. Typical caulking sites: where door and window frames meet siding; where the chimney meets roofing; where the house meets the foundation; around the outside of pipes and electrical outlets, ducts and vents; and around air conditioners.

There are several different types of caulk and a wide range of prices. Oil-base caulking compounds are the least expensive and are suited for nonmoving narrow joints or cracks. They tend to dry and crack with time, and you must wait 24 to 48 hours before painting over them (usually only an oil-base paint should be used). Cleanup must be done with a solvent.

Butyl rubber caulks are long-lasting and are especially good for metal-to-masonry joints. They can be painted over only after the curing period of one to three days, and cleanup requires a solvent. Butyl rubber caulks tend to be stringy and are harder for a beginner to apply properly.

Latex caulks are the easiest to work with. Under this type come the acrylic latex caulks that cost slightly more. However, the acrylic latex caulks are more economical in the long run, because of their longer life and better performance. Latex caulks can be painted over with a latex paint 30 minutes to an hour after application. They adhere to almost any surface and will last for years without cracking or crumbling. Cleanup is easily done with soap and water.

The most expensive type comes under the general name of "elastomeric," which includes the silicone caulks. These are superior to the others in performance and durability but because of their cost are not practical for extensive outdoor use. Also, most silicone caulks

cannot be painted over, and they dry very quickly so you have to work fast.

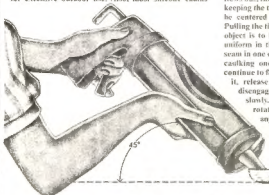
The easiest way to apply caulk is with a disposable caulk-filled cartridge that is used with a special applicator gun. These are available in any hardware store. Depending on the type and brand, caulk comes in white, colors and clear.

To give you an idea of the number of caulking cartridges you will need, one 11-ounce cartridge will caulk 20 to 25 linear feet if the seam is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. The largest seam recommended for caulking, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, would require one cartridge per five-foot length. Another guide is that one half a cartridge will caulk the outside of an average-size window. Besides the cartridge and the gun, you will need a screwdriver, a utility knife, a ladder, a damp rag and a solvent-saturated cloth to clean up any excess caulk.

Caulking should be done only on days when the temperature is above 40°F. Before you start, remove any old caulk by scraping it out with the screwdriver; then dust with a stiff brush. The surface must be free of dirt and grease, so clean the area with a solvent-soaked cloth; then allow to dry completely. And read the label, as each manufacturer may have different recommendations.

To use the caulking gun, pull the rod at the back all the way out, and insert the cartridge. The cartridge has a plastic nozzle that needs to be cut. Where you make the cut depends on the width of the "bead" of caulk you need. The caulk should overlap both surfaces of the crack or joint. For a thin bead, cut closer to the tip; for a thicker bead, cut farther back. The nozzle is usually cut on an angle. Insert a long, thin nail into the nozzle to puncture the inner seal. When you pull the trigger, the rod builds up pressure on the back of the cartridge and forces the caulk out. Hold the gun so that the tip is at a 45-degree angle to the surface. Pump the trigger until the caulk flows out; then squeeze with a slow, steady pressure while keeping the tip moving along the seam. The caulk should be centered and touching both sides of the surface. Pulling the tip along the seam will give a better bead. The object is to have a smooth, solid flow of caulk that is uniform in thickness and runs along the length of the seam in one continuous motion. When you have finished caulking one area, you will find that the caulk will continue to flow because of the built-up pressure. To stop it, release the gun handle by rotating it so it is disengaged from the rod; then pull the handle back slowly. Press the tip into the caulk, and slowly rotate the gun away. Wipe off excess caulk and any smears before they harden.

To store leftover caulking compound, pull the rod all the way out. Cover the tip to prevent a hardened plug from forming.



CARTRIDGE PRODUCTS—CAULKS, SPACKLING, ADHESIVE



No. 0406 Thin & Tall Caulk. Superior acrylic sealant gives a watertight elastic seal. Odorless, non-flammable, mildew resistant. Can be painted. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 14 Lbs. (6.35 kgs.).

No. 0616 Patch-A-Wall. Premium vinyl spackling compound spreads smoothly, knives easily. Needs no priming. Fills cracks, holes, joints in plaster, dry wall, wood. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 14 Lbs. (6.35 kgs.).

No. 0636 Rubber and Latex Seal. Long-life, Butyl-Rubber formula for durable, watertight seals. Stops leaks in gutters, downspouts, chimney and roof flashing, metal storm windows. Seals loose shingles. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 13 Lbs. (5.9 kgs.).

No. 0636 Rubber/Asphalt. Butyl Rubber/Asphalt formula outlasts conventional compounds—fills cracks in driveways, repairs flashing around chimneys and skylights, seals shingles, fills expansion joints in concrete. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 16 Lbs. (7.26 kgs.).

No. 0646 Concrete Mortar Repair. Premium formula for fast, durable, repair. Patches cracks in driveways, sidewalks, porch steps, repairs mortar between bricks, stone, cinder blocks. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 18 Lbs. (8.16 kgs.).

No. 0656 Acrylic Latex Caulk. Formulated for extra long life. Goes on fast, seals tight, even to glass or metal. Paint it minutes after application—any paint sticks tight. Superior mildew resistance. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 18 Lbs. (8.16 kgs.).

No. 0676 Panel Adhesive. Permits panel installation on wood, brick, wall-board, metal; great for marine repairs, installing acoustical tile, underlaying flooring. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 11 Lbs. (4.99 kgs.).

No. 0686 Latex Caulk. All-purpose formula at a low price. Won't stain or bleed through paint. Adheres to damp surfaces. Takes any paint. 11 fl. oz. (.325 liter) Cartridge. 12 per Case—Wt. 14 Lbs. (6.35 kgs.).

